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[a351]

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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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Hongkong, 16th June, 1911. [a585]

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Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [a591]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 29TH, 1911.

The Report of the Registrar General for the year 1910, which was laid upon the table of the Legislative Council last week, contains, as a matter of course, much information regarding the emigration movement to the Straits Settlements and other territories in Asia, where the increasing number of plantations calls for a growing influx of labour. Having in mind certain reckless charges which were made about eighteen months ago reflecting upon the supervision over emigration in this Colony—charges made either without the slightest knowledge, or with a malicious intent, we would point out that there is sufficient in the Report to show that the Department exercises due and proper care in seeing that coolies are not shipped from this port without their consent, or without knowing where they are going or the conditions of service when they reach their destinations. The statistics show that in 1910 the number of assisted emigrants examined was 24,986, and the number of women and children examined and allowed to proceed was 16,806. In the previous year the figures were 18,511 and 11,686 respectively, so that a substantial increase in the volume of emigration is shown. Of the assisted emigrants Mr. BREWIN remarks that the number of those examined who declare their unwillingness to go is now insignificant. Attempts are still sometimes made, apparently by the crimps, to induce men to emigrate by fraud, for the report mentions that in November two men

injured themselves, one fatally, in absconding from an emigration boarding house. The crimp who took them there was charged with inducing them to emigrate by fraud, and with detaining them against their will, but the charge was dismissed by the Magistrate for a reason which is not stated in the Report. Another paragraph mentions that the licences of three boarding houses which made a practice of recruiting lads employed in indoor work, shop boys, apprentices, etc., were cancelled. "It is this class of house," Mr. BREWIN says, "that gives emigration a bad name. Its agents hang about public places in Canton and other big towns, and are unscrupulous in the means they use to induce men to emigrate." Two other boarding houses were warned against similar practices and two further licences were cancelled at the end of the year on account of an attempt on the part of the boarding house agents to defraud emigrants to Borneo out of a portion of their advance. Assisted emigrants are now registered and photographed, and as showing the value of this, the Registrar-General remarks: "When a charge of kidnapping was laid against a recruiter in China, no difficulty was found in tracing the four men alleged to have been kidnapped, and having them questioned by Government officers. With more experience it is probable that fewer cases of fraud will escape the examining staff, and it must be therefore the knowledge of the precautions taken in Hongkong that encourages the making of so many enquiries for missing relatives. In 1909, 15 applications were made for assistance in getting back relatives who had emigrated; in 1910, 52 applications were made. Of the emigrants, 49 had gone to Singapore, 2 to British North Borneo and 1 to Muntok. Forty-six returned, 2 had died, 2 refused to return, and the remaining 2 are expected shortly. In many other cases, relatives were satisfied with identifying the coolie's photograph and learning where he had gone to: sometimes forwarded letters for them. The cost of obtaining cancellation of the contract and repatriation of the coolie has been very much reduced, thanks to the co-operation of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs at Singapore and of employers of labour. In no case did any of those repatriated complain of fraud; they were mostly ship-boys or apprentices; in one case it was a son who went to the expense of obtaining the return of his father." One other matter we may mention. There were two cases last year of assisted emigrants jumping overboard whilst the steamer was leaving the harbour, and there were people who jumped to the conclusion that this was proof of forced emigration. Mr. BREWIN gives us an explanation which shows that it is unsafe to trust the imagination in such cases. In the first case the man slipped away whilst he was about to be brought to the Registrar General's Office. The second man, at the instance of a crimp, had gone to a boarding house with the intention of receiving an advance and then jumping overboard; he got seven dollars, gave the crimp four, and jumped overboard as the steamer was off Green Island; he had made no arrangement to be picked up. "Mr. Lau Chu-pak and I questioned him and we were agreed that he was a fool who wanted to be a knave." The foregoing gleanings from the Report are sufficient to show that the Registrar-General's Department not only exercises the necessary control, but affords all possible protection to emigrants. Indeed Mr. BREWIN mentions that the action of the Office has been much criticised for refusing permission to embark to a number of coolies who were really assisted emigrants posing as "Kangany emigrants" or free passengers, but every endeavour is made, says not, to discourage emigration in attempting to protect the emigrant. It is interesting to learn that the Kangany system is in force to a limited extent in emigration from China, and Mr. BREWIN says it will be fostered in every way. Under this system the coolie is recruited by some returned emigrant—a native of his village or neighbourhood, receives assistance for his journey, but enters into no contract on his arrival; the arrangement by which he pays back any loan being a friendly one. It is an ideal system, but so long as labourers are required in such numbers in the mines or on the plantations of the South, there will always, we fancy, be need of the ordinary recruiter.

Four more cases of plague were reported yesterday, bringing the total up to 235.

The Bandmann Opera Company commenced a short season in Hongkong with a good performance of "The Quaker Girl" last night.

The engagements of the Bishop of Victoria to-morrow are—8 a.m. Holy Communion at the Peak Church; 11 a.m. preach St. Andrew's Kowloon; 6.30 p.m. preach Peak Church.

At the Magistrate yesterday a pantry boy on the s.s. *Perseus* was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and four hours in the stocks for stealing provisions from the ship.

An attempted robbery at 49, Queen's Road East by three men was reported yesterday. They entered the house and held up the inmates, but had to desamp without getting anything. One of the men has been arrested.

A servant boy was brought before the Magistrate yesterday charged with stealing a quantity of clothing at various dates since January last. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

The three men who were charged last week before Mr. Hazelwood with kidnapping a girl for purposes of immigration came before his Worship yesterday, when Mr. Collett, who had previously stated that he might have to prefer the more serious charge of murder against them, withdrew the charge and they were liberated.

A Chinaman was picked up in the harbour on Thursday morning near the wharf at West Point. He was sent to the Government Civil Hospital, where it was found that he had been stabbed in the abdomen. He died later. It may be a case of murder or the deceased may have been pierced by some sharp instrument in falling out of a boat.

Two Chinese launches were sunk at Hung-hon on Thursday. One ran to the wharf while the storm was at its height and was dashed against the stonework and sank. The other came along later in the day and was discovered yesterday morning under water. Both will be recovered comparatively easily. Three conservancy boats went down in Thursday's storm, two at Observation Place and one at Ship Street Wharf.

Dr. Neson, director of agriculture in the Philippine Islands, received a letter from Professor C. V. Piper, forage expert of the U. S. department of agriculture, while he was at Hongkong recently en route to the United States. In the letter, says a *Maula* paper, Professor Piper speaks very enthusiastically of the fruit grown in the vicinity of Hongkong, many varieties of which he says would be suitable for culture in the Philippine Islands. Among the varieties he mentions is the grape-fruit, which he thinks would do very well in this climate. Professor Piper recently finished an investigation into the possibilities for growing forage in the Philippine Islands and will make a report on his investigations as soon as he gets back to the United States. It is known that he considers the islands suitable for various kinds of grasses which make excellent fodder. Before returning to the United States Professor Piper will spend a short time in Singapore and in Java studying local agricultural conditions.

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION IN HONGKONG.

Hongkong was startled yesterday afternoon when it became known that an explosion had taken place on the Praya, and when it was rumoured that the shell of a bomb had been found among the debris a more sensational turn was given to the incident, especially as it naturally recalled the discovery of bombs at Canton taken from Hongkong. The event is shrouded in mystery, and though the police are not apparently reticent it is obvious that there is more in the circumstance than meets the eye or is being divulged.

What is known is that a cargo boat was landing some packages which were intended for *Canton* by *Singapore* by the *Gregory Apeir*. The first, a large box, was understood to contain joss sticks. It was dumped on the Praya near the Canton Steamboat Wharf. This was followed by an explosion which shattered the box to pieces and blew a hawker's stall and its contents some distance. When the people had recovered from the shock they discovered that a Chinese boy who had just returned from school had the side of his head blown off and had expired, while half a dozen other people were more or less severely injured. One man had his leg blown off, and another had lost his ear. The police were apprised of the occurrence and the injured were taken to the hospital, where it is expected that one or more may succumb. One of the spectators declares that he saw the remnants of a shell, and this gives credence to the theory that the case contained a bomb. The generally accepted belief is that the explosive was fulminate of mercury. The Harbour Master ordered the cargo boat to remove to the dangerous goods anchorage.

THE UNIVERSITY.

PETE TO RAISE FURTHER FUNDS FOR ENDOWMENT.

A meeting was held at Government House on the afternoon of July 25th to consider the proposal to hold a Chinese Fete or Bazaar, probably in March next, in order to raise further funds for the Endowment of the University. Those present included Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, C. M. G., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C. M. G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C. M. G., and eighty Chinese gentle- men, including all the prominent Chinese residents.

At the suggestion of H. E. the Governor the gentlemen present decided to form themselves into a General Committee for the purpose, and His Excellency was asked to be their Chairman, to which he agreed with pleasure. It was proposed that a Preliminary Committee should be formed to draw up an outline of proposals to be submitted for the consideration of the General Committee. It was decided that when the proposals of the Preliminary Committee had been submitted to and approved by the General Committee the latter should select an Executive Committee to undertake the organization of the work.

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A Chinaman was picked up in the harbour on Thursday morning near the wharf at West Point. He was sent to the Government Civil Hospital, where it was found that he had been stabbed in the abdomen. He died later. It may be a case of murder or the deceased may have been pierced by some sharp instrument in falling out of a boat.

Two Chinese launches were sunk at Hung-hon on Thursday. One ran to the wharf while the storm was at its height and was dashed against the stonework and sank. The other came along later in the day and was discovered yesterday morning under water. Both will be recovered comparatively easily. Three conservancy boats went down in Thursday's storm, two at Observation Place and one at Ship Street Wharf.

Dr. Neson, director of agriculture in the Philippine Islands, received a letter from Professor C. V. Piper, forage expert of the U. S. department of agriculture, while he was at Hongkong recently en route to the United States. In the letter, says a *Maula* paper, Professor Piper speaks very enthusiastically of the fruit grown in the vicinity of Hongkong, many varieties of which he says would be suitable for culture in the Philippine Islands. Among the varieties he mentions is the grape-fruit, which he thinks would do very well in this climate. Professor Piper recently finished an investigation into the possibilities for growing forage in the Philippine Islands and will make a report on his investigations as soon as he gets back to the United States. It is known that he considers the islands suitable for various kinds of grasses which make excellent fodder. Before returning to the United States Professor Piper will spend a short time in Singapore and in Java studying local agricultural conditions.

Mr. Brewin says, "It is this class of house," Mr. BREWIN says, "that gives emigration a bad name. Its agents hang about public places in Canton and other big towns, and are unscrupulous in the means they use to induce men to emigrate." Two other boarding houses were warned against similar practices and two further licences were cancelled at the end of the year on account of an attempt on the part of the boarding house agents to defraud emigrants to Borneo out of a portion of their advance. Assisted emigrants are now registered and photographed, and as showing the value of this, the Registrar-General remarks: "When a charge of kidnapping was laid against a recruiter in China, no difficulty was found in tracing the four men alleged to have been kidnapped, and having them questioned by Government officers. With more experience it is probable that fewer cases of fraud will escape the examining staff, and it must be therefore the knowledge of the precautions taken in Hongkong that encourages the making of so many enquiries for missing relatives. In 1909, 15 applications were made for assistance in getting back relatives who had emigrated; in 1910, 52 applications were made. Of the emigrants, 49 had gone to Singapore, 2 to British North Borneo and 1 to Muntok. Forty-six returned, 2 had died, 2 refused to return, and the remaining 2 are expected shortly. In many other cases, relatives were satisfied with identifying the coolie's photograph and learning where he had gone to: sometimes forwarded letters for them. The cost of obtaining cancellation of the contract and repatriation of the coolie has been very much reduced, thanks to the co-operation of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs at Singapore and of employers of labour. In no case did any of those repatriated complain of fraud; they were mostly ship-boys or apprentices; in one case it was a son who went to the expense of obtaining the return of his father." One other matter we may mention. There were two cases last year of assisted emigrants jumping overboard whilst the steamer was leaving the harbour, and there were people who jumped to the conclusion that this was proof of forced emigration. Mr. BREWIN gives us an explanation which shows that it is unsafe to trust the imagination in such cases. In the first case the man slipped away whilst he was about to be brought to the Registrar General's Office. The second man, at the instance of a crimp, had gone to a boarding house with the intention of receiving an advance and then jumping overboard; he got seven dollars, gave the crimp four, and jumped overboard as the steamer was off Green Island; he had made no arrangement to be picked up. "Mr. Lau Chu-pak and I questioned him and we were agreed that he was a fool who wanted to be a knave." The foregoing gleanings from the Report are sufficient to show that the Registrar-General's Department not only exercises the necessary control, but affords all possible protection to emigrants. Indeed Mr. BREWIN mentions that the action of the Office has been much criticised for refusing permission to embark to a number of coolies who were really assisted emigrants posing as "Kangany emigrants" or free passengers, but every endeavour is made, says not, to discourage emigration in attempting to protect the emigrant. It is an ideal system, but so long as labourers are required in such numbers in the mines or on the plantations of the South, there will always, we fancy, be need of the ordinary recruiter.

Four more cases of plague were reported yesterday, bringing the total up to 235.

The Bandmann Opera Company commenced a short season in Hongkong with a good performance of "The Quaker Girl" last night.

The engagements of the Bishop of Victoria to-morrow are—8 a.m. Holy Communion at the Peak Church; 11 a.m. preach St. Andrew's Kowloon; 6.30 p.m. preach Peak Church.

At the Magistrate yesterday a pantry boy on the s.s. *Perseus* was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and four hours in the stocks for stealing provisions from the ship.

An attempted

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

July 27th.

THE INFERNAL MACHINE.

One of the local papers has a queer article this morning on the infernal machine, the discovery of which was reported by me yesterday. This paper expresses the opinion that the revolutionaries would not be so stupid as to leave such a machine lying about, and suggests that it was deliberately "planted" there by the native detectives in order to increase public excitement and to gain themselves promotion. There is no doubt but that lately a great deal of false information has been given to the authorities by informers, and that many innocent persons have been arrested and even executed. The police force of this city is very corrupt, and much will have to be done before it is purified.

TORTURE.

By Imperial Edict all forms of torture are supposed to be abolished, but the following will show that this disgraceful practice is still employed. The story also throws a curious light on the methods employed by Chinese justice. Some time ago I reported that seven quiescent men had been arrested and tried in camera on a charge of being revolutionaries. It appears that no evidence was obtained against them at the trial, so they were handed over to the tender mercies of Li Sui Kwan, the head of the water police. He began operations by taking all seven into a gorgeously-appointed flower-bathtub, and there entertained them with a great feast including the usual accompaniment of wine and singing girls. His object was to make the men drunk, and then while under the influence of potent *shu tsui* to extort a confession from them. In this he signally failed, as the suspects had much stronger heads for liquor than he. The next morning Li caused the seven to be severely tortured, and in their pain they confessed themselves adherents of the revolutionary cause. Their confession was then written down and the men conducted to gaol, where they have since petitioned the authorities to put them to death at an early date and spare them the agony of further torture. The police have been very active against rebels lately and quiescent men are particularly suspected. Yesterday a youth without the national headress was found on one of the steam-boats. He was searched and a paper found on him warned persons not to try to enter the official circle as soon as the officials would be killed. The paper also mentioned the 8th day of this moon as a probable date for the rising. The youth, who is only 18, is a native of Fatshan, and he has been put in gaol to await trial.

EDUCATIONAL.

Yesterday the Viceroy presided over a meeting of the chief officers and leading citizens to discuss the education question. The Education Commissioner reported that there was a deficiency of Tls. 60,000 caused by the heavy expenses of the various schools and the cost of maintaining certain students abroad. Means were discussed whereby this expenditure might be curtailed, but nothing was definitely arranged. It was stated also that one of the foreign teachers in a government school had recently died, and it was resolved to send his family a sum of money equal to three months' salary.

THE VICEROY CENSORED.

It is reported that one of the censors named Wai Ming has severely condemned certain of the Viceroy's actions and has recommended his severe punishment. The Prince Regent is said to have been so impressed with the report that he consulted with Prince Ching, as to the advisability of removing His Excellency from his post. Prince Ching, however, warmly commended the Viceroy, saying he was the right man in the right place and that to remove him would be a most foolish action. On hearing this advice the censor's report was shelved.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

The first section of this line, from Tai Sha Tau to Shek Lung, has now been fully police by a body of 205 officers and men at a monthly expense of \$996. The second section will also shortly be policed and the estimated cost is over \$800 a month. It is stated that the whole line will soon be open for traffic.

WEATHER.

There has been very unsettled weather here lately, great heat alternating with strong gusts of wind and heavy showers. The river is running very high, and for several hours of the day most of the streets in the Sai Kwan and New City are deep under water. News of heavy floods from all parts of the province are daily being received.

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

The competition has been concluded this year with the Y.M.C.A. winners for the second season in succession. Last year they won every match, but this year they dropped two points to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. The table for 1911 is appended:

Played. Won. Lost. Pts.

Y.M.C.A.	8	7	1	14
Kowloon	8	6	2	12
Ch. Y.M.C.A.	8	6	2	12
Queen's College	8	4	4	8
Wigwam	8	4	4	8
Club de Recreio	8	3	5	6
Civil Service	7	2	5	4
Craigengower	7	2	5	4
Watson's	8	1	7	2

Weather permitting Y.M.C.A. will be at home on their ground this afternoon at 5 p.m., and will play a team from the Rest of the League, viz.:—Humphreys and Wood, Green and Fitcock, Crook and Wei Wing Kok.

The shield and medals will afterwards be presented by Miss Brown. Dr. Forsyth will preside.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, July 28th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

A case was mentioned in which Au Chiu Ting claims \$1,000 from Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. as damages for malicious prosecution on June 30th.

Mr. Christopher Wilson (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) represented the plaintiff, and defendants were represented by Mr. Needham.

Mr. Needham asked his Lordship to make an order for a special jury.

His Lordship—You had better come into Chambers to-morrow. I don't know anything about the case.

HIS LORDSHIP—You had better come into Chambers to-morrow. I don't know anything about the case.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Li Kam Fu sued Jimmy More to recover \$500. Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell), who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the action was for damages for assault and battery, and he asked his Lordship's permission to amend the writ of summons by adding trespass as cause of action. He would furnish Mr. Crowther Smith, who represented the defendant, with a copy, and fall particulars of accounts.

The hearing was adjourned for a week.

NOT A DANIEL.

M. Overton was sued by Chin Hee, who sought to recover a sum of \$75.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who appeared for the defendant, said he had a special defence to the action, but his Lordship would direct the plaintiff to walk into his (Mr. Kong Sing's) office, they might come to some settlement.

His Lordship—He may object to walk into the lion's den.

Mr. Kong Sing—If he does not see me I must file special defence.

Plaintiff agreed to see Mr. Kong Sing in the precincts of the Court, and the hearing was adjourned for a week.

A WANDERING PLAINTIFF.

Tea Hing Kee brought action against Li Moo to recover \$148.80.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bulmer Johnson (of Messrs. Denney & Bowley) for the defendant.

Mr. Kong Sing asked his Lordship to fix a day.

Mr. Johnson—My client is a freeman on ship, and won't be here for three months.

His Lordship—Does he go to America?

Mr. Johnson—All over the place.

His Lordship—Is he on a liner or a tramp?

Mr. Johnson—I have no idea what the ship is.

His Lordship—You have no idea when he will be here?

Mr. Johnson—He is here now, but I would ask my friend to let the case stand over until he comes back.

His Lordship—Is it impossible to take it before he goes away?

Mr. Johnson—I don't think either of us will be ready.

Mr. Kong Sing—My client can come to-morrow.

The hearing was fixed for this morning.

PLACED IN THE LIST.

The three actions in which Vieira & Co. are defendants were mentioned. In the first Kwong Wo & Co. claim \$555; in the second the Fook Wu Lee seeks to recover \$950; and in the third Wo Ping & Co. sue for \$439.

Plaintiffs in each action were represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, and Mr. H. L. Denney, solicitor (of Messrs. Denney & Bowley), appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Gardiner stated that these cases came on before his Lordship in Chambers, when statements of claim were ordered and had been filed.

Mr. Denney—These statements of claim were served on me at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and I have not had time to look into them.

His Lordship—The cases had better go over for another week.

Mr. Gardiner—I would ask your Lordship to make an order for statements of defence to be filed within fourteen days.

Mr. Denney—I don't object, but if I have any necessity to make an application to the Court in the meantime the fourteen days won't run. These statements of claim appear to be absolutely different to the ones previously served; the particulars are different.

Mr. Gardiner—We are basing our claims on the present particulars.

His Lordship—Are these entirely different cases?

Mr. Gardiner—The same principle applies to each of them.

Mr. Denney—We must have different pleadings in each case, because the circumstances are not necessarily the same. I quite agree with my friend in a general sort of way that the same principle applies to all the three contracts, and I don't think it will be necessary to trouble your Lordship with the trial of more than one of the actions.

His Lordship—I will put the cases in the list for to-day fortnight.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS DAMAGE.

Action was brought by Au Young Yuen against the Min Yuen Co., Ltd., claiming \$600, damages for the wrongful removal of certain wooden ceiling linings, etc., from No. 87, Jervois Street.

Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkins & Grist) represented the defendants.

Mr. Harding informed the Court that defendants were tenants of the plaintiff, who served them with notice to quit on April last. Just before defendants left plaintiff found that a

considerable amount of damage had been done to the premises, and among other things the wooden ceiling on the second floor were removed. When plaintiff called at the house he found one of the defendants' workmen engaged with an iron bar tearing down the ceiling. Mr. Harding thought his Lordship would come to the conclusion when he heard the evidence, that the damage done was malicious.

His Lordship—They may have done this to get rid of rats and prevent plague.

Mr. Harding said it was done when the defendants were leaving the premises, and once this ceiling was removed it could not be put up again under the new Public Health and Buildings Ordinance; consequently it made a serious difference to the saleable value of the property. A tenant had taken the place subsequently, but had left at the end of a month owing to the state of the building. Its stripped condition materially affected its letting value, and consequently caused big damage in the saleable value.

Evidence was called, and the hearing adjourned.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth in their weekly share report dated July 28th state:—

The demand for local stocks continues good, and rates generally are well maintained. "Rubber" has ruled quiet, and closing rates show no material change. Fine Hard Para after advancing to 4/9 closes easier at 4/8 with nothing doing. Trentham shows a slight improvement on the week, closing with a middle quotation of 90/- and London a probable buyer at 88/- Bar Silver has declined to 23/- and Sterling T/T to 1/9. The open market rate of discount has advanced to 2½ per cent. The Bank of England rate remaining at 3 per cent. Shanghai T/T is unchanged at 74/-.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai's after small sales at \$915 have receded to \$910 with probable sellers. The London rate is also lower with a closing quotation of \$87 10/-.

MARINE INSURANCES.—

Union and China Traders have ruled quiet at \$915 and \$105 respectively with no business reported. Cantons have advanced to \$210 and Yangtze to \$210 with Ex. 75. North Chinas are somewhat easier at Tls. 167½ with probable buyers in the North.

Fire INSURANCES.—Hongkongs continue in request at \$335, but shares are unobtainable at anything near this rate. Chinas have advanced to \$122 buyers with nothing offering.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been dealt in to a moderate extent at \$303, closing easier with sellers at \$305.

Indo-Chinas have been booked at \$65 for proffered and deferred combined, and close with buyers at \$64. China and Manilas are quiet at \$103 with sellers and Star Ferries at \$253 and \$162 for old and new respectively. Douglas have been booked at \$19 and Shell Transports at 79/6.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continue to improve, and shares are now in request at \$103. Luzons have ruled quiet, closing with sellers at \$242.

MINING.—Chinese Engineering have been sold to the North at Tls. 14, but otherwise no business is reported in this section, and quotations are unchanged.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—

Hongkong & Whampoa Docks are quiet, but steady at \$57, and Kowloon Wharves at \$50. New Amoy Docks are procurable at \$8. Shanghai Docks have buyers in the North at Tls. 50 and Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 85.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$97, market closing firm with buyers at \$96. Kowloon Lands have improved to \$26 with sales and further buyers. West Points are quiet at \$47.

Humphreys Estates have buyers at \$63, and Shanghai Lands in the North at Tls. 91 ex dividend. Hongkong Hotels are easier with sellers at \$119 and \$74 for old and new respectively.

LANDS.—Chinese Engineering have been sold to the North at Tls. 14, but otherwise no business is reported in this section, and quotations are unchanged.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs have been booked at \$5 and \$6, closing quiet at the latter.

In the North Ewes have improved to \$47.

Anglo-Malays are at \$7, Dairy Farms at \$22, Cements at \$4, Electrics at \$212, Watsons at \$53, and Weismann's at \$15. Ropes have been done at \$182 and \$19, Union Water Boats at \$61, China Lights at \$1 and Powells at \$4 4/2. Langkats have declined to Tls. 92, but at this there are buyers.

RUBBERS, Etc.—Closing quotations—middle prices—received by wire from London to-day are as follows:—

Highlands and Lowlands 81/3

Ledbury 60/-

London Asiatice 10/3

London Ventures 1/9

United Sertlands 91/3

Allacars 3 9

Batu Tiga 72/6

Sapors 27/6

Linzing 40/6

Anglo-Malays 15/9

Straits (Bertams) 5/3

Eastern and International Trusts 3/6 discount

Rubber Trusts 8/3 prem.

Tren

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be omitted until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box, 33, Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS Code: A.B.C.

6th Ed-Lieber's.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, will be Payable on SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1911, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th July, to SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1911 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPEE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [926]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of Members interested in ordering Subscription Griffins for next Races will be held in the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on SATURDAY next, 5th August, at 12.30 P.M.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1911. [981]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August, 1911, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering the Report and Accounts to 30th June, 1911, and to transact any business that may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 9th August, 1911 (both days inclusive).

BRADLEY & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1911. [980]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

A N AQUATIC FETE will be held in the Club Bath, TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), the 29th instant, commencing at 9 P.M.

Admission Gentlemen (non-members) \$1.00

Ladies 50 cents each.

FRANK LAMMERT,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1911. [979]

WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN (Reliable) Seeks Engagement as Accountant, Secretary, Stenographer, Typist. References.

Apply—

J. J.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1911. [959]

SITUATION WANTED BY A FOREIGNER.

A SCHOOL BOY, 16 years of age, wants position in Insurance, Shipping or any Mercantile Office; no objection to outports, willing to work two months without pay and then with a reasonable Salary.

Apply to—
A. B. C.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [904]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day been appointed AGENTS for THE ESSEX AND SUFFOLK EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., and are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE RISKS at Current Rates.

OLF WIJK & CO. CHINA AGENCIES AKTIEBOLAG.
York Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1911. [976]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date, and during the Absence of Mr. G. W. C. PEMBERTON from the Colony, Mr. H. F. HICKMAN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. A. SIERS,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [965]

ITALIAN MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, FIGURES, HEAD STONES and CROSSES in Stock at BROWN, JONES & CO., 41, Morrison Hill Road.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [776]

FOR SALE.

DERINGTON, 7-Roomed House, Peak Road, beautiful situation.

For Terms, apply to—
C. SCHROETER,
Care of Messrs. GARNET, BONNER & CO., King's Buildings, IIInd.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1911. [923]

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.

There is
Nothing better than the best.

We keep it.

Do you want it?

FOUR BRANDS!

FOUR PRICES

Fresh, Sweet, Firm and cold as ice.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[36]

INTIMATIONS

TO-NIGHT!

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF

Frank Fillis'

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS

THE GREAT ENGLISH SPORTING SPECTACLE

TALLY HO!

RECEIVED WITH A PERFECT FRORE OF APPLAUSE.

AUDIENCE HELD SPELLBOUND AT THE JUMPS.

AT THE

SPECIAL FAREWELL MATINEE!

TO-DAY, JULY 29TH, COMMENCING AT 4.30 P.M.

A Bicycle will be given away free. Each and everyone has a chance.

Children under 12 Half-Price at the Matinee.

Book Your Seats at ROBINSON'S.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1911.

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Hongkong, 29th July, 1911.

BANKS

NEEDELANDSCH-INDISCHE
HANDELSBANK.
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital £1,50,000,000 (21,250,000)
Subscribed Capital £1,21,750,100 (21,031,800)
Reserve Fund £1,275,338,09 (22,295,528)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLEM DAEMONS BANK,

SWISS BANKER.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the
World.

THE BANK transacts every description of
Banking and Exchange business, receives money in
Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed
Deposits at the following rates:

12 months 4% per annum.

6 do. 3% do.

3 do. 3% do.

C. WOLDINGH, Manager,
No. 16, Des Vosk Road Central,
Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [24]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"AMBRIA."

Captain FELDMANN, having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in
the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited, whence
delivery may be obtained against Bills of
Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried or unless
notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 1st Aug. will be subject to
rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 31st inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us, in
any case.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:
Ex ss. "Faro" from Setubal.
Ex ss. "Preussen" from Havre.
Ex ss. "Paul" from Stettin.
Ex ss. "Suzanne de Marie" from Bordeaux.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1911. [974]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 2nd Aug. will be subject to
rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 2nd Aug., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 6th Aug.,
or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

This Steamer brings Cargo:
Ex ss. "Orsolo" from Venice.
Transhipped at Port Said.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1911. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SOCOTRA."

From ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, where each Consignee
will be scored out mark by mark and
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A Nurse Companion



Pneumonia and Pleurisy After Effects, Wasting and Weakness—

Happy and cheerful with abundance of energy and good spirits, is how Miss Dunford describes herself from the day she commenced to take Phosferine. Yet before she found relief in Phosferine words failed to express the miserable torments she endured from the effects of pneumonia and pleurisy, the aches, sleeplessness, neuralgia, and wasting, which even doctors failed to remedy. No wonder Miss Dunford feels (after two years of such suffering without ease or rest for the body) that Phosferine "has given her a new and better lease of life," for she declares it is entirely owing to Phosferine that she is actively busy again. Every overwrought wage-earning woman will find a message of hope in Miss Dunford's experience, with its splendid assurance of renewed nervous vitality, and absolute prevention of tissue wasting.

Completely Overcome.

Miss Daisy Dunford, High Street, Shrewton, Wilts, writes:—"I have found Phosferine to be a wonderful remedy. Some two years ago I had pneumonia and pleurisy, which left me with terrible pains in my back and legs. Two doctors prescribed for me, but gave me not the slightest relief. I could not sit, lie down, or sleep, on account of the incessant agony, and I became so exceedingly weak and wasted that my friends were seriously alarmed. My appetite failed, and the little food I ate caused indigestion; my life was nothing but prolonged torture. The doctors said it was a form of neuralgia and sciatica, but the words do not convey any idea of my fearful state. I thought I would give Phosferine a trial, which I did, and after taking it for a little while, the pains were not nearly so acute, and finally left me altogether. I regained flesh, felt stronger, the indigestion entirely disappeared, and now, thanks to its marvellous aid, my health and strength, is completely restored. I cannot put into words my gratitude for the good Phosferine has done me, for I feel it has given me a new and bitter lease of life."

PHOSFERINE

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuritis	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Nouritis	Athematism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Fatigues	Headache
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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

THE BIGGEST THING.

Astronomers have made some progress toward showing what is the largest object in sight. The Earth is small, and the Sun, 850,000 miles in diameter, has over a million times its bulk—but the Sun is not one of the largest stars. In brightness Sirius is equal to 40 Suns, Capella to 220, Antares to 900, Arcturus to 1,300, and Canopus, in the southern hemisphere, to 10,000. Little is known of the actual diameter and mass of the stars, but Myers has found evidence that one binary has components that are each more than 10,000 miles in diameter, with masses 10 and 21 times that of the Sun. Even this is small compared with the apparent size of the nebulae. Though the computation is very uncertain, the Great Nebula in Orion is thought to be about 1,000 light-years distant, and if so its diameter is 25 or 30 light-years—that is, the distance across this object is about 7 times that of the nearest fixed star from the Earth, or about the same the distance from us of the star Vega. A light-year—the distance light, at 186,000 miles a second, travels in a year—is nearly 6,000,000,000 miles, so that the breadth of the Great Nebula is approximately 180,000,000,000, miles! The Great Nebula in Andromeda is also of inconceivable size, and may be even larger than the Orion nebula. But try to imagine an object 180 trillions of miles across!

CHEMICAL ACTION IN COLD.

It was for a time supposed that chemical action must cease in extreme cold like that of liquid air. Sir James Dewar states, however, that he caused an explosion by mixing solidified hydrogen and fluorine and that phosphorescent bacteria are killed by ultraviolet light at low temperatures. Dewar finds that liquefied gases, like oxygen, may be solidified by their own evaporation by efficient isolation and the aid of a charcoal vacuum. Even helium, he believes, will be eventually liquefied and solidified, although it has been cooled within 3 degrees of absolute zero without effect.

AUTOMATIC GAS CUT-OFF.

A new safety gas-valve is operated by a reservoir of mercury around the burner. The heat of a match expands the mercury, which pushes out a piston and opens the valve; extinction of the flame causes the mercury to contract, drawing in the piston, thus closing the valve, and shutting off the gas.

SUGAR COATING THE OLD AGE PILL.

Even the elixir of life can hardly be popular in the form of sour milk, as prescribed by Metchnikoff, the famous biologist of the Pasteur Institute, and the attempt of the State Experiment Station at Ames, Iowa, to give this material palatability is likely to be widely approved. Lacto, the new ice cream substitute, contains the lactic acid bacteria that are believed to prevent the formation in the intestines of the poisonous products to which ill-health and old age are largely due. It is made from coagulated whole or skimmed milk, with the addition of eggs and lemons, and sweetening and flavouring to suit the taste; and the whole is frozen. Of 179 persons who gave their impressions of lacto, 123 found it very good and only 8 thought it poor. Not less than 120 regarded it as superior or at least equal to vanilla ice cream, and 123 preferred it to sherbet. Being very digestible, it can be safely eaten in almost any quantity. It has less fat but more protein than ice cream, and ranks much higher in food value than sherbets and ices. The frozen lactic acid bacteria retain their activity for a considerable time. Freedom of lacto from other germs seems to prove the effectiveness of these organisms in keeping out putrefactive bacteria, and evidence that such action really tends to give longevity is found by Metchnikoff in the fact that certain Bulgarians, whose food is sour milk, live to a great age.

LONGER DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

The plan of laying submarine telephone cables with small induction-coils, to give greater distinctness and longer working distances, has proven successful in a new cable across the English Channel between Dover and Cape Gris-Nez. Two double coils are required for the four conductors, and are inserted at a distance of one knot (1,153 miles) apart, the two coils nearest the ends of the cable being only half a knot from the terminal instruments. This is the arrangement found to give the best results. With previous conditions, speech was limited to 250 miles, but over the "coil-loaded" cable a distance of 850 miles can be reached.

WIRELESS FOR THE POCKET.

The pocket wireless telegraph of Corobonati, an Italian electrician, is simply a receiver that can be carried in a small case. For short distances, a wire thrown over a branch will serve as antenna, and a needle moving over a lettered dial spells out the messages from wireless transmitter letter by letter. A soldier or agent in any field of work may be kept constantly informed in this way.

A STEERING AND REVERSING PROPELLER.

The novel horizontal marine propeller of L. Vojacek, an Austrian engineer, introduces changes that promise to be important. It consists of a feathering paddle-wheel immersed at a constant depth at the end of a vertical shaft below a horizontal disc, the two blades being pivoted on vertical pins on the disc's under side, and driven by an epicyclic train of wheels within the disc. The blades are given a feathering motion, and are also made to turn about their centres, so that they may be reversed or otherwise varied in position. Changing the direction of rotation turns the boat to right or left, and it is made practicable to steer without a rudder, and to reverse the boat's direction without reversing the engine. This steering with the propeller keeps the boat under such control that it may be

turned in its own length. The propeller is specially recommended for boats having oil engines, and for use on canals and narrow rivers. Causing no side waves, it is claimed, the propeller has little effect in producing erosion of the banks.

DRIED BANANAS.

The taste and odour of bananas ripened before cutting are very different from what one finds in the bananas out green and ripened after arrival in northern localities. This fact is leading to the development of a new industry in drying the fruit before shipment to Europe. Green bananas are found to contain 80 per cent. of starch and 3 or 4 per cent. of sugar; the ripe fruit, 70 per cent. of sugar—of which 40 per cent. is saccharose, or cane-sugar, and 30 per cent. invert-sugar, or honey-sugar—and only 2 per cent. of starch; and in dried bananas neither saccharose nor starch is found, the remaining starch having been converted into saccharose and the saccharose into invert-sugar. The dried banana powder, which can be sold at a low price, is specially recommended for children, on account of its sugar.

A RIVER PHENOMENON.

A wonderful spring, leaping about 100 feet in a broken fall from near the base of a mass of limestone 4,600 feet high, has been made known as the source of a small river of the Basses-Alpes, France. Even in a dry season the discharge is 300 gallons a second. The river seems to begin far under the mountain, and is thought to have a mile or more of hidden channel.

Analysis PROVES that

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THE EDUCATION OF ENGINEERS.

A Conference on the education and training of engineers was held last month at the London Institution of Civil Engineers under the presidency of Mr. Alexander Siemens, the President of the Institution.

The Conference was formally opened by Mr. Alexander Siemens, who explained that in calling the Conference together the Council had endeavoured to define the scope of the discussion by declaring its object to be "to consider the methods of preparation to be adopted by those who contemplate entering the engineering profession in compliance with conditions laid down by the by-laws for election into the Institution." The arrangement of the meetings was therefore based on the requirements of the by-laws, which demanded that a candidate should possess: (1) A sound general education, developed upon lines suited to subsequent scientific study; (2) a competent knowledge of those branches of science which formed the basis of engineering; and (3) practical training under actual engineering conditions. The problems submitted to the Conference might be expressed by saying that a young engineer should be educated so as to become a dividend-earner for his employer, for this was the most reliable indication of his merit, and the corresponding reward would not be wanting. For the same reason he should possess some knowledge of business methods and of law, not with a view to becoming his own lawyer, but in order to be able to judge when legal advice was needed. Beside all these requirements he would find one or more modern languages very useful for obtaining remunerative employment, as the value of his services was thereby increased in the estimation of his employer. The omission of this "business" aspect of education should not be taken as a sign of its unimportance, but owing to the short time at disposal the Council considered it desirable to indicate the lines to be followed by asking a number of prominent men to open the discussion on definite subjects in the three sections of the Conference, all of which had a direct bearing on the question of so instructing young men as to fit them to take part in the design as well as in the control and direction of engineering works. It was not proposed that definite resolutions should be arrived at by the Conference, but that it should be simply a means of forming and maturing the views of those interested in the subjects brought forward for discussion.

Sir William White said the President desired him to say a few words in respect to the development of the education of engineers in recent years. The first step taken was by the senior past-president, Sir John Wolfe Barry, and the second was under his own presidency, when a representative Committee on engineering education was formed. Now had come the third step, which followed upon the revision of the Institution's by-laws and regulations. Looking at the thing broadly, it appeared to him that the first step was followed by the extreme development of training, in fact, there had been a danger of the system of coaching taking the place of training, which all preferred to artificial development. Then came the attempt in the Committee of which he was the Chairman to make understood more generally what the Councils of the great engineering societies believed to be the best mode of training for the young men who were to enter the engineering profession and were of average ability. He had always thought that one of the most valuable passages in the report of that Committee was to be found in the statement that the pages of the report were intended for the average student. They were apt to forget that the average student was the man they should provide for, and that the exceptional man, whether he became like the first Lord Armstrong, an engineer by necessity, or found his way up from the humblest position to the highest ranks by sheer ability, would always take care of himself. He stood amongst those who thought that the danger of excessive devotion to the scientific side was very considerable in these days, and that the Institution was doing well in recalling attention to the absolute necessity for a thorough practical training. For a long period British engineering was not based on scientific methods to the extent it ought to have been. Then when the scientific training began there was the danger of undue exaltation of such knowledge. He took it that in that Conference an endeavour was to be made to reach the golden mean.

Sir John Wolfe Barry said he was entirely agreed that the best practical training should be given to engineers, and having been President when the examination system was set on foot he thought perhaps he ought to say that the particular work which had to be taken in hand at that time was the scientific preparation of engineers for their profession, which really up to that time had been utterly neglected, so far as the conditions of belonging to the Institution were concerned. The necessity for a grounding in the scientific lines of the profession was felt to be important, and he thought they had done rightly in giving a prominent place to it when the system of examinations was started. But he thought the Council always foresaw that that was only part of the business. At that particular time it was the essential part, and no one could doubt that the status of civil engineers in the scientific world and the world at large had been very considerably raised by the step which was taken at that period. The practical part of the training of a civil engineer had, of course, always been to a certain extent provided for by the by-laws of the Institution, and what was being done now was rather to give form and substance to the general regulation as to practical training. To that extent he was entirely in accord with the general views which had been put forward by Sir William White. But there was another point on which he had felt strongly for some years, that was, that the general education of an accomplished gentleman should not be lost sight of in the curriculum of the civil engineer. What they all wanted was to turn out a civil engineer as a cultured gentleman, with scientific knowledge of his profession, and with that practical training without which he could put neither the one nor the other into use in the career which might lie before him.

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1s Ayer Kunung	1s 4 1s 6
1s Banteng	42s 6 48s 9
2s Batang Malaka	2s 2s 5
1s Batu Caves	22s 8 23s 9
1s Batu Tiga	71s 8 78s 9
1s Beaumaris	1s 8 1s 8
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2s Bukit Lintang	72s 6 80s 8
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2s Bukit Rajah	22s 24s 24s x div.
2s Bukit Selangor 1s 3 pd.	1s 8 1s 6 1s 6
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2s Malakka Pinda	0s 50 0s 55
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10 Pahang	27s 60 27s 50
10 Pulau Bulang	0s 35 0s 45
1s Pungkor	9s 00 10s 10
5 Radali	9s 00 10s 10
12 Sandycroft	18s 00 20s 00
2s Singapore & Johore	10s 00 10s 25
2s Sungai Bayan	0s 75 0s 85
2s St. Helena	16s 00
1s Tambak	0s 50 0s 60
5 Teluk Anson	4s 00 4s 25
2s Trafalgar	0s 72s 0s 80
1s Ulu Pandan	0s 50 0s 55
1s United Malacca	0s 50 0s 55
1s United Singapore	1s 05 1s 10
1s 53 Jelong	\$120 00 150 00

WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" by "Sportsman," reproduced in book form.

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Hongkong, 29th October 1911.



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THE RUBBER EXHIBITION.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE.

The formal opening of the Conference which has been arranged in connection with the Rubber Exhibition took place at the Agricultural Hall in the presence of a large number of delegates.

Sir Henry A. Blake, President of the Exhibition, in welcoming the delegates, said that a great advance had been made in the industry since the last exhibition in 1908, and the present exhibition was notable in that it contained exhibits from every rubber-growing country in the world. In 1908 the area under rubber cultivation in the Middle East was 450,000 acres; to-day the acreage was more than double, and a very large area was also being devoted to rubber cultivation in South and Central America, in East and West Africa, and in other territories. In making estimates of the future output of rubber it was necessary, however, to make considerable deductions for plantations established under unfavourable circumstances of soil, climate, or situation. In regard to the production of the near future, it had to be borne in mind that the Para trees planted since the year 1903 would not begin to show results before 1913 at the earliest. In the Near East it had been the custom to plant the *Hevea brasiliensis*, but it would seem from good authority the Para rubber had an excellent future before it, and he had heard on reliable authority of at least one Para plantation which had begun to yield two years after planting.

He congratulated the exhibitors upon the display made. With regard to the Belgian exhibit, he would like to say that, thanks to a young King who had the energy to travel, the eye to see, and the heart to pity, the true facts of the rubber industry had been brought to light, and it had been determined that what had happened in the past in the African underworld of the Congo should cease.

It was not only the planter who was represented in that exhibition, but those who on this side supplied the planter with modern machinery, and it would also be found that the chemist had illustrated the result of his investigations and had opened the way for new uses for the raw product.

The Conference represented the meeting together on an International basis of those interested in rubber, and the delegates proposed to put into the common stock the result of their experience.

The meetings to be discussed by the Conference include cultivation, rubber preparations, rubber manufacture, and commercial, statistical, and financial subjects.

"I HAVE NEVER FOUND ANYTHING SO SUITABLE FOR FAMILY USE."

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

These are the words of a mother who has proved from experience that Mother Seigel's Syrup is the most reliable cure and preventive of stomach and liver disorders. Says Mrs. Timms, of 51, Commercial Road, Pictersmaritzburg:—

"From long experience, I have proved the efficacy of your invaluable remedy—Mother Seigel's Syrup, for Indigestion and kindred ills arising from stomach troubles. In fact, I have never found anything so suitable for family use.

"Some years ago, whilst suffering from a very bad attack of Indigestion, all ordinary medicine failed to cure me. My chief symptoms were pains in the back, particularly between the shoulder-blades, great distress and an uncomfortable feeling of fulness after eating, even when I had taken only a small quantity of food; sleeplessness and a feeling of weariness which could not be relieved by rest. My nerves were shattered, and I became weak and thin.

"Then I began a course of Mother Seigel's Syrup. After taking it for a few days I found my appetite increasing, the pains were less, and in a few weeks the Syrup brought me back to my usual health. Since then, Mother Seigel's Syrup has often been used in my family with the best possible effects."

All such ailments as Mrs. Timms describes—as well as headaches, biliousness, constipation and anæmia—arise from Indigestion, and to cure Indigestion, in any form, there is no remedy so sure or so prompt as Mother Seigel's Syrup.

We append the case of Mrs. A. Jones, of Umbria Road, Durban. Writing us on January 19th, 1911, she says:—"For years I suffered from Indigestion. I always had severe pains in my chest after eating, and such bad bilious attacks that I often vomited my food shortly after I had eaten it. I was also troubled with pains in my stomach and back. I lost all appetite for food, became weary, listless and irritable.

In the end I was advised to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which I am pleased to say soon restored me to health and strength."

Mother Seigel's Syrup hasn't won its reputation, as the world's cure for Indigestion, for nothing. It has won it because it has cured thousands upon thousands of men and women, even after other remedies have failed. And it has cured them because it contains medicinal extracts of roots, bark and leaves which have a remarkable effect upon the organs of digestion—the stomach, liver and bowels.

It tones up strength and helps these organs and thus aids digestion, makes food nourish and gives you vigorous, cheerful health. Sold also in Tablet form. One size only—2s 9d.

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*"Far superior to ordinary quinine."—*Daily Chronicle.*

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KUMERIC	11,000	G. B. McGill	26th September.

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(End August)

(End September)

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ANDREW WEIR & Co.,

(THE BANK LINE AGENCY),

KING'S BUILDING (Fourth Floor),

Hongkong, 20th July, 1911.

[173]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

AJAX, British str., 4,477, R. D. Owen, 26th July—Liverpool and Singapore 21st July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
AMBER, German str., 3,233, Wiedmann, 26th July—Singapore 20th July, General—Hamburg-Amerika Line.
BARON MINTO, British str., 2,896, T. Baillie, 19th July—Moj 15th July, Coal—Gilmans & Co.
CHINA, British str., 1,335, Benson, 26th July—Shanghai 23rd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHONGMING, British str., 1,220, V. Liddell, 22nd July—Tientsin and Port 12th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CITY OF COLOMBO, Brit str., 3,901, B. Dowse, 21st July—Philadelphia, U.S.A., via Durban 26th June, Case oil Oil Co.
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,268, C. P. Vincent, 25th July—Mik 10th July, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
GREGORY ARCA, British str., S. H. Belson, 21st July—Moj 16th July, General and Coal—David Sassoon & Co.
HATTAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 26th July—Foochow, Amoy and Swatow 25th July, General—Douglas, Lambrick & Co.
STRATHESK, British str., 2,802, D. Stanhyse, 24th July—Portland via Nagasaki 9th July, General—Flour and Timber Co. M. S. S. Co.
STRATHYLVN, British str., 2,846, J. R. Shaw, 24th July—Portland via Nagasaki 9th July, General—Flour and Timber Co. M. S. S. Co.
ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 30th July, 7th Sunday after Trinity, Holy Communion at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Feria; Vespri, Hymn, Psalms, of the 30th morning; Te Deum, Laudes, Cooke, Hopkins, Benedictus, Agnus, Hymn, 217, 267 and 569. Holy Communion (12.15 p.m.) N.B.—Psalms 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1

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Hongkong, 28th July, 1911.

C. G. BODEN & SOHNE,
GROSSROHRSDORF, i/sa.
BRACES AND BELTS.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1911.

Hoehl Extra Dry

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1911.

(670-22)

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Aurum*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The *Armand Béhic*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Monday.

The *Fourcade*, with the French Mail, left Saigon on Friday, the 28th instant, at 6 a.m., and is expected to arrive here on or about Monday, the 31st inst., at daylight.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hollow, Singapore and Bangkok	Kohsichang	Saturday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Batavia, Chefoo, Samarang and Sourabaya	Tiijpanas	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Sexta	Saturday, 29th,
		Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M.
		Registration 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.30 A.M.)
		Registration Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M.
		No late fee Letters 11.00 A.M.
Keeling, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco	Tengyo Maru	Saturday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Manila	Loongseang	Saturday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.
(Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)	Haitan	Saturday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sui Tai	Saturday, 29th, 2.00 P.M.
Macao	Gregory Apacar	Saturday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Solit Maru	Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Anping and Taku	Telomachus	Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Kwongching	Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Tsin-tau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Cheongshing	Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Anian	Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chinkiang	Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Daiji Maru	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Rubi	Monday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Touraine	Monday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Huichow	Tuesday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Yavata Maru	Tuesday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via TUTICORIN, Late Letters 11.00 to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.	Armand Béhic	Tuesday, 1st,
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first Clearance will be included in this contract mail)		Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiman	Wednesday, 2nd, 8.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Kaifong	Wednesday, 2nd, 8.30 A.M.
Tsingtao and Newchwang	Nanchang	No late fee
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Kitano Maru	Letters 10.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Sikhang	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Anhui	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)	Kumano Maru	Friday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelade, Perth and Fremantle	Haiching	Friday, 4th, Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yuensang	Saturday, 5th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila	Chenan	Saturday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Taking Mail for Cebu and Iloilo	Minnesola	Registration 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Fookang	Letters 5.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Kutsang	Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Keeling, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimizu, Yokohama, and Seattle	Taming	Tuesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji		Tuesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta		Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo		Wednesday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Europe, &c., India via TUTICORIN, Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M.
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		Registration 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
		Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M.
		No late fee Letters 11.00 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via TUTICORIN, Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 28th.

ON LONDON:	Telegraphic Transfer	19.4
	Bank Bills, on demand	19.3
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	19.4
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	19.4
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	19.4
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	19.3
ON PARIS:		
	Bank Bills, on demand	22.4
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	22.3
ON GERMANY:	On demand	18.2
ON NEW YORK:	Bank Bills, on demand	43.4
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	44.4
ON BORNEO:	Telegraphic Transfer	133
	Bank, on demand	133
ON CALCUTTA:	Telegraphic Transfer	133
	Bank, on demand	133
ON SHANGHAI:	Bank, at sight	74.7
	Private, 30 days' sight	75.2
ON YOKOHAMA:	On demand	87.4
ON MANILA:	On demand	87.4
ON SINGAPORE:	On demand	106.4
ON BATAVIA:	On demand	106.4
ON HAIPHONG:	On demand	13.4
ON SAIGON:	On demand	1.4
SOVEREIGN:	Bank Buying Rate	\$11.15
	Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	\$58.10
	Bar Silver, per oz.	23.12

	per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces
	47.25 discount
Chinese	10
Hongkong	20
Hongkong	10

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, JULY 28th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$89.10, sellers
Chin Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$87.10
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$81. sal. & bu.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Limited	200,000	\$10	all	\$72. buyers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 77.4
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$6.6
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 46.
Loon-Kung-Mow C. Spin & Wear Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 59.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$71	all	\$22. buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$57
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	all	\$8.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 50
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	\$85
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$84. buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$20.00 buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21.8 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$119. sellers
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Tls. 10	all	\$11
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$180.
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$19. sales
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$96. buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$61. buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$22.5 sal. & bu.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 91. div. x 12
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47.
MINING.—				
Société Française des Charbres du Tonkin	16,000	Frs. 250	all	\$700.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	210,000	\$1	all	\$2.
25,000	\$10	all		\$12.5.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$11.00 buyers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$5
Philippine Co., Limited				
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$102. buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$24.1 sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manilla Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$104. sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$30	all	\$119. sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$15	all	\$302. sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	prof.	all	\$64. (London) bu. 125-17. 6.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	80.7 sellers